

12.. Still on your left, in a pot, is ***Epacris impressa***, or Common Heath, a straggly bush with bright salmon-pink tubular flowers (photo below left). The pink-flowered form of this plant is the floral emblem of the state of Victoria. This plant is endemic to southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. and Tasmania.



13. On your right is ***Hakea drupacea***, commonly known as Sweet Hakea, an open shrub with green, sharp-pointed leaves and white, scented, pincushion flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

14. Further down to your right is ***Hakea propinqua*** with dark green needle foliage, red stems and plentiful pale yellow flowers in rows (photo below left). The exceptionally knobbly nuts are large and dark brown. *Hakea propinqua* is native to heathlands near Sydney.



15. Turn left along the road above the Rock Garden to see on your left ***Grevillea 'Mason's Hybrid'***, a spreading bush with large spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo above right). This hybrid arose from seed collected from an upright glaucous form of *Grevillea bipinnatifida* while the other parent is presumed to be *G. banksii*.

A publication of the
Friends of the Australian
National Botanic Gardens



3 -16 May 2023

Featuring the plants of the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, ACT. Written and illustrated by ANBG Friends Rosalind and Benjamin Walcott

Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre, up the hill behind the café, join the Main Path, then back along the road above the Rock Garden



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, in a pot, on your right is ***Banksia vincentia***, probably Australia's rarest banksia from a restricted area near Jervis Bay, NSW that belongs to the *Banksia spinulosa* species complex, with affinities to *Banksia neoanglica*, two species which are native to areas several hundred kilometres to the north (photo above). This small shrub has linear green foliage and yellow flowers with maroon to black styles.

2. On your left is ***Correa 'Catie Bec'***, a small shrub with curled pink flowers over a long period which grows in a wide range of soil types and is frost hardy and drought tolerant (photo next page top left)



3. On your right is **Corymbia 'Summer Red'**, a grafted eucalypt with dark green leathery foliage, attractive new red foliage, red fluffy flowers and beautiful bud formations (photo above right).



4. Bear left up the hill behind the café, then turn right to see on your right **Banksia spinulosa** with large pale yellow flowers held upright on toothed, linear, grey-green foliage (photo above). Often known as the Hairpin Banksia, this plant is native to the three eastern states extending along the coast from Victoria to Cairns.



5. On your left is **Grevillea 'Poorinda Diadem'**, a tall straggly bush with many butterscotch yellow flowers with long red styles thought to be a seedling selection from *Grevillea 'Poorinda Leane'* developed by Leo Hodge (photo above).

6. Also on your left is **Correa 'Cane's Hybrid'**, an upright shrub with hairy green leaves and long pink bells with pale green tips (photo below).



7. Turn left up the hill to see on your left **Correa alba**, commonly known as White Correa, with grey-green leaves with silver backs and white star flowers (photo below). This correa is a popular and reliable plant in the garden, native to eastern coastal regions of Australia from northern NSW to Tasmania and eastern South Australia. This species was first formally described by Henry Cranke Andrews in 1798.



8. Also on your left is **Plectranthus argentatus**, or Silver Plectranthus, with textured grey-green leaves and spikes of mauve flowers (photo below). This plant is native to NSW and Queensland.



9. Bear right in front of the waterfall to see on your left **Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. angustifolia** with fresh green linear foliage and bright salmon-pink tubular bells with prominent green sepals (photo below). This shrub is native to southwestern Western Australia.



10. Further on your left is **Callistemon comboynensis**, or Cliff Bottlebrush, with bright red brushes (photo below). This plant is native to coastal southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.



11. Further on your left is **Kunzea pulchella** with grey green foliage and spectacular bright red 'bottlebrush' flowers (photo below). This plant is endemic to southwestern Western Australia, where it occurs on granite outcrops and slopes.

